Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Goddess of Truth.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-American
Water Color Society Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Sporting Duchess.

AMERICAN THEATRE S Burmah.
BLIGU-2-8:15-Gentleman Joe.
BROADWAY THEATRE 2-8:15-Robin Hood. CARNEGIE HALL S Joseffy.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2 8:15 The County Fair. DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lecture 2-8:15 The Counte

EDEN MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-Marriage. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 8 Cavalleria Rusti cana and La Locandiera. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Two Escutcheons. GARRICK THEATRE-2-8:20-The GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-S-A Midsummer Night's

HOYT'S THEATRE-2:15 8:30 A Black Sheep IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2-8:15 Contesse Guckl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 2-8:15 Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE 2-8:15 The Prisoner of Zenda.
OLYMPIA THEATRE 2-8:15 Marguerite.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-9:15-The Shop Girl.

PALMER'S THEATRE-2:15-8:15-For the Crown. PASTOR S-12:30 to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville PROCTOR'S-12 m. to 12 p. m.-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-2:15 8:15 Chimmie Fadden STAR THEATRE-2-8-The War of Wealth. 14TH STREET THEATRE 2-8 The Irish Artist

Index to Advertisements.

Take.	W 10 Feb 1	Commission Co	30.00
Amusements		Help Wanted10	
Announcements12		Hotels	
Bankers & Brokem 11	1	Instruction 8	2
Business Notices 6	1	Lectures & Meetings.11	
Board and Rooms 10	1	Marriages & Denths 7	
Husiness Chances 10	2	Miscellaneous12	4
Business Opp'tunities.11	4	New Publications 8	
Country Board 8	- 6	Public Notices 8	5
Dividend Notices 11	4	Ocean Steamers	
Dom Sits Wanted, 10	6-7	Railroads18	5
Daneing Schools 8	3	Real Estate 10	13
Dressmaking 10	12	Special Notices 7	
Excursions 8		Steamboats 8	
Financial Elections. 11		Winter Hearts 8	
Financial Meetings 11		Work Wanted10	
For Sale10	23.		
Tot remember			

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Leland's Windsor Hotel, TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 1 year, 6 mo. 3 mo. 1 mo. copy. Semi-Weekly Tribune. Tribune Monthly. Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter

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etamp he affixed to every copy of the Parky, Sahada or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. Tribs postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

was searched by a Spanish gunboat off Cape Cruz, Cuba, for deserters. ==== Advices from Nicaragua show that the state of siege in Corinto continues; President Zelaya's position is believed to be a strong one. === the Venezuelan dispute and will mail it to the

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. and looking to the independence of the Cuban insurgents were passed by a vote of 64 to 6.

House: Consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill occupied most of the day.

DOMESTIC .- The Venezuelan Boundary Comate caucus at Albany, = James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, made a speech on the currency question at a dinner given by the Massachusetts Reform Club in Boston. An Anti-Platt movement was set on foot among the St. Lawrence County Republicans.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Yachtsmen gene ally approved the action of the New-York Yacht Club in expelling the Earl of Dunraven. The Police Board cited Inspector Cort right to appear next Wednesday for examination for the place of Deputy Chief of the Department. - At the auction sale of the art collection of the late William Schaus, thirty-one paintings were disposed of for \$185,325. = The city institutions for the insane passed into core of the State . The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Republican Club was held. The stock market was lower.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Cloudy, with rain; colder. The temperature yesterday; Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 42%.

Another Grand Jury has made a severe pre sentment against the overcrowding in the Tombs, which long ago reached the proportions of a public scandal. In commenting on the strictures of the jury District-Attorney Fellows declared that the City Prison was a breedingplace for crime when two or more prisoners were confined in one cell. That is not stating the case too strongly. It is a disgrace to the city that such a state of things should be permitted to exist. The fact is notorious. Why are not steps taken to apply a remedy? The time for dallying has passed. The time to act has come.

It is unfortunate from every point of view that the commissioners named by the Supreme Court to pass on the advisability of constructing the underground rapid transit roads should deem it necessary to seek a further extension of time, which was granted to them yesterday. This is the third extension they have obtained. The time now fixed for the completion of their work is March 12. We sincerely hope that this date will be strictly adhered to. It is of the greatest importance that the preliminaries should be got out of the way, in order that the mandate of the people concerning the building of this system of rapid transit may be carried into effect as speedily as possible.

There appears to be a lack of unity among the Police Commissioners as to the advisability of appointing a Deputy Chief, and one of them is quoted as expressing the opinion that the office would be simply ornamental. Nevertheless, Inspector Cortright has been requested to appear for examination next Wednesday for promotion to the new place. There seems to be no impropriety in designating one of the inspectors to take the place of the Chief in the absence of the latter, and no good reason for opposing such a designation has been brought forward. Increased efficiency in the force is the main thing to be sought. If the appointment of a Deputy Chief will subserve this end, it will be a good thing. If not, there is no need of having such

The assumption by the State of the control of the institutions for the insane in this city completes the transfer to the State authorities of all the indigent insane in the State. The Manhattan State Hospital is under the direction of a board of competent managers appointed by the Governor, and to them the formal transfer of | There are several things worth noting about

the property will be made in the course of a few days. The change is a most important one, and insures better care for these helpless wards of the public and an enlargement of buildings both on the islands and at Central Islip, so as to do away with the overcrowding that has hitherto prevailed. Accommodations for 1,200 additional patients are to be provided at once. The reform which is now completed is one of the greatest significance, and its accomplishment rewho have been indefatigable in pushing it to

final success. The three well-known Brooklyn men, advocates of consolidation, who waited on Governor Morton yesterday seem, quite unconsciously, to have HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:10-The Heart of "given themselves away," in the language of the street, in answer to the sly question which the Governor addressed to them. What, he asked. would be the result of a vote on the question of consolidation if taken now, and the answer was that it would show a largely increased vote in favor of a union of the cities. If they believe this, we should like to know what possible reason they or any other consolidationists of the same way of thinking can have to submitting the question to the people again, as the League of Loyal Citizens so ardently desire. A vote now would be an intelligent and well-understood vote. Both sides profess to be confident that they would win. One party wants another vote very much. Why should not the other join hands in securing it?

A CUBAN CRISIS.

Mr. Boutelle was right. His objection to the immediate passage of the resolutions on Cuba was a disappointment to the vast majority of the members of the House. Doubtless it made him, temporarily, a most unpopular man. But his action will to-day be generally regarded as wise and patriotle. To say that is not to censure the other members of the House. Their cager ness to do something for Cuba is not only pardonable but commendable, and commands the sympathy of the American people. For patience and forbearance toward Spain are pretty well exhausted, and properly so. She is not to be blamed for endeavoring to maintain her authority over Cuba, provided she does so by lawful. civilized means. She is to be blamed for the persistent misgovernment by which she has provoked the insurrection, and for the savage and inhuman methods she is now resorting to for its suppression. For these things she is condemned not by the United States alone, but by other civilized nations as well. No expression of the world's abhorrence of Weyler and his doings can be made too strong. Yet, in spite of all that, Mr. Boutelle was right. The ultimate crisis in Cuban affairs should not be precipitated, and the issue of peace and war between this country and Spain should not be disposed of, offhand, when members of the House are already putting en their overcoats to hurry away to dinner. graver responsibility rests upon a Government than the declaring of war against another Power, and such responsibility should be assumed only with the utmost deliberation and descrum. Either these resolutions mean something.

they do not. If, as some argue, they do not mean anything serious, if they do not actually recognize the Cubans as belligerents, nor after the relations between the United States and Spain. then they are a mockery and a delusion, and the FOREIGN.-The American schooner Navarino | delay of a day or a month in passing them can make no difference. If, on the other hand, they do mean something, and if their purpose is such that it was desirable to adopt them at once, let Ambassador it be fully understood by the House and the Bayard received a copy of the British case in country what their meaning really is. That meaning, if anything, must be a recognition of Cuban belligerency, or at least a step toward it. That in itself would do the insurgents little, if Senate: Resolutions favoring the belligerency any, good, and would subject this country to much vexation It would invest the Spanish with the right of search over American ships. and the right to seize all articles contraband of war. That would cause untold annoyance to American shipping, and would render far more mission met and began consideration of the difficult the sending of arms and ammunition to merits of the dispute. === The officers of the | the insurgents. Another meaning must be, that steamship Horsa were convicted in Philadel- this Government is to tender its good offices and phia of engaging in a filibustering expedition | friendly influence to Spain for the granting of to Cuba. The Raines Liquor Tax bill was | Cuban independence. But that would be merely measure by the Republican Sen- to incur a snub and a curt refusal. Spain has already intimated that she would regard any such offer as an impertinence. Why should this Government formally subject itself to a rebuff? Finally, the resolutions must mean that the United States is to insist more strenuously, even to the extent of intervention, upon the safeguarding of American interests in Cuba. Spain's answer to that, as every one must know, would be to assail American interests, to destroy American property, and to murder American citizens, with even greater ferocity than before, and, un less we actually did intervene with arms, with more impunity, since our recognition of Cuban belligerency would practically free the Spanish Government from all responsibility in such premises.

The simple fact is, that these resolutions are worse than worthless unless they are to be interpreted in the very strongest manner. If they are thus interpreted they will mean intervention, and intervention will mean war. Perhaps that is what Congress wants. Perhaps it is what this Nation wants. If so, let that fact be clearly understood, and let action upon it be taken calmly and intelligently, and not as though it were a mere resolution to adjourn for a holiday. War, even with Spain, would be a serious business, and perhaps even more serious would be the settlement of the results of the war, the establishment of a Cuban republic and the adjustment of its relations with the United States, or, not improbably, the actual annexation of Cuba to the United States. The problems connected with any such procedure are difficult enough to tax the best thought of our best statesmen. It was surely not unreasonable to demand that Congress should take twenty-four hours for deliberation before undertaking to solve them. The passage of these resolutions will mark the supreme crisis of the Cuban cause. Let it not be said that we were blind and heedless before the event, and gained wisdom afterward, and then only by sore and troublous experience.

RID AT LAST OF LORD DUNRAVEN. The postponement of action on February 13 by the New-York Yacht Club in the case of Lord Dunraven, in order that a consistent record of deliberation might not be broken, has led to a result which, on the whole, is more satisfactory than the passage of Mr. Ledyard's original reso lution would have been. Two weeks ago the club was on the point of requesting Lord Dunraven's resignation. On Thursday night he was dropped from the roll of honorary membersin a word, expelled. Presumably his recent conduct, of which the various communications which have been received from him during this interval of a fortnight are a fair reflection, chiefly accounts for the changed sentiment or intensified feeling thus expressed. Lord Dunraven had had ample time to put the club in possession of an apology or a resignation. Doubtless the former would have kept his name on the club roll. If it had been frank and explicit. The latter would probably have been accepted, though not unanimously, if it had been received. The club was under no obligation to walt longer for a resignation supposed to be on its way, especially in view of the fact that no retraction had preceded or was coming with it. The time had obviously arrived to end the club's relations with a wilful

and obstinate offender.

Lord Dunraven's latest epistolary performances, It will be remembered that the club deferred action on February 13 only for the reason that a dispatch had just been received saying that letters from him were then on the way. It may be surmised that Lord Dunraven so timed the mailing of his letter of resignation as to make sure that it would not be officially before the club last Thursday night, in the expectation that another postponement would be granted. It flects the utmost credit on the men and women | might be unjust to suspect anybody else in such , a situation of factics so petty-if, indeed, it were possible to imagine anybody else in such a situation. But Lord Dunraven's conduct from first to last has been of a character to make any shabby device on his part conceivable at least. It will be remembered also that the evidence produced before the committee of investigation conclusively refuted his assertions concerning two occurrences to which he attributed great importance-namely, his request to the Cup Committee, sent through Mr. Latham Fish on the day of the first race, that an official watch should be kept on both boats pending their remeasurement, and the action of the Cup Committee in the matter of external marks. The complete disproof of his testimony on these points fairly indicated the worthlessness of his testimony on any point whatsoever, but a still more striking illustration of his mental or moral calibre is contained in his letter to Mr. Phelps commenting on the report of the investigation. In that letter he declines to accept a diagram as proof that he did not see objects which he did see-referring to the bilge pumphole, and the bolistay bolt. As the committee of investigation properly reminds the yacht club, it was not denied or doubted that he saw these things. The demonstration was that he saw them in different positions, relatively to the surface of the water, when and because the Defender was differently trimmed. But what shall be thought of a man who totally misrepresents, whether stupidly or wilfully, the whole essence of a finding as to the chief point in a controversy to which he is a party?

The case of Lord Dunraven has been satisfactorily settled so far as this country is concerned. Public opinion in Great Britain is divided, but his own class seems to stand by him, for he has just been appointed by Lord Salisbury to a great office. However, that is not an affair which closely concerns us, and it may be enough to say that Americans would much rather have him Lord Lieutenant of Limerick than honorary member of the New-York Yncht Club.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Gossip at Albany during the session of the Legislature is always abundant, and usually loose and irresponsible. Scandals innumerable float through the lobbles and the hotels, but they are usually so general in character and so difficult to trace to responsible authority that their only effect is to taint the moral atmosphere of the capital, leaving upon the public mind the impression that while legislation is influenced by corrupt methods and controlled by corrupt practices, these methods and practices are so eleverly concealed that they cannot be uncovered out by due process of law. So each year these insavory scandals are current in what may be entied political circles at Albany, and, if the trath were told, serve only to provoke a flippant

inquiry into the facts. The Albany correspondence city contemporary, "The Press," seems to furnish an instance of this kind. The correspondent mentions as a well-known fact that a boodle fund of \$250,000 had been projected for the purthe maintenance of the Sunday laws in the inmay be taken as an indication that the Republican majority at Albany are a little mixed as to what the Republican platform did actually declare to be the party policy on the excise question. In that view it may, perhaps, be well to recall the fact that, aside from the Sunday Issue, the party took no positive attitude on the excise question. The Raines Excise bill, consequently, is not a party measure. It should not be so represented by thrusting into the platform what the platform does not contain.

But the correspondent goes on to tell of what he describes as "the most daring attempt" to corrupt legislation on this subject. This is his

"The Press" correspondent gives the story on the word of a man who in times past has made a business of lobbying, and who has the name of one of the cleverest and shrewdest members of the third house. He said that the delegation of New-York men who came to him last night said in se many words: "We represent certain brewers. We don't claim to represent the whole organization. We have raised "a fund, and it is big enough to buy all the men "in the Senate who are purchasable. We want "you to take it and defeat the Raines bill." The answer of the lobbyist was almost classic in "The Press" correspondent gives the story answer of the lobbyist was almost classic in its pith and brevity. He said: "I can't take "your boodle, gentlemen, though nobody ever "accused me of throwing good things over my "shoulder. You can't beat the bill, and I can't." 'It's passed the Senate already, practically

This is explicit. It is not possible that the correspondent, who is undoubtedly a trustworthy person and well known to members of the Legislature, invented this story. And he must have made it public with an honest purpose. That purpose will fall, if inquiry is not made into the statements which he makes and is apparently able to substantiate. The Tribune, it hardly need be said, is opposed to many of the features of the Excise bill. But its desire for the defeat of that measure in its present form is based upon totally different ideas from those which animate the persons who are charged with attempting to influence legislation by corrupt methods. In these circumstances we deem it quite proper to call the attention of the Legislature to these charges from a responsible source and ask for an investigation of them. It is due to the Republican opponents of the Raines bill that the inquiry should be made. It is no answer to this that our esteemed contemporary made the gravest charges last May against Senator Raines, the author of this bill-charges involving that gentleman's honesty as a legislator and honor as a man, and that upon the investigation instituted thereon the Senator was vindicated by a practically unanimous vote of his colleagues. does it immediately relate to the matter in hand, that the Senator has a libel suit still pending against "The Press," which is now justing strenuously that he is competent to lead the party in the initiation of a new policy on a most important subject. However these incidental factors may seem to be connected with the main question, they are, as a matter of fact, unrelated,

"The Press" deserves much credit for directing attention to the charges which have been so openly made at Albany concerning the Excise bill. They should be investigated. They are definite and explicit. And the Legislature cannot excuse itself from making the necessary inquiry upon the paltry pretext that similar charges from the same source were investigated last year and found to be groundless.

NATIONAL LIFE OR SILVER.

"No Protection until there is a straight and genuine Republican Senate and a President of "the same pattern." This is the answer of the Democrats, Populists and Silverites to the overwhelming majority by which the people have demanded the restoration of protective duties, And there are Democrats so obtuse that they Imagine that this condition will help their party. The American people do not take a slap in the face with meekness, if Democrats only knew the fact, but are in the habit of making their will known and respected. They strike back, some times smashing things which at first they had not recognized as hostile to their welfare. In 1856 they demanded no further extension of slavery. The Lecompton Democracy disregarded and insulted them. When they struck back slavery went out of existence as an enemy of National life, and Democracy went out of power for thirty years. So in 1894 they demanded a restoration of protective duties. The Democrats and Silverites defy and insult them. The American people will strike back; of that every man who knows Americans is sure. It is not their way to smash only the tricksters and demagogues who appear on the surface, but the causes behind them which make such demagogues possible, and which threaten the Nation's pros-

Their natural impulse will be to smash the silver interest bodily-every fragment or trace of intention to use sliver as money except as a token, just as paper is used to represent gold. That has not heretofore been the temper of the Nation. It was not the temper of the Nation to destroy human slavery until slavery made war. But anything that threatens the Nation's life or prosperity, he it what it may, Americans will treat as an enemy. Had any slave-holding State instantly stamped out disloyalty, and made it known that slave-holding was not necessarily hostile to National life, the result might have been different. The silver States will now proceed to show, and quickly, whether they mean to put silver before National welfare and National honor. If they mean that, the people will quickly and surely make an end of all talk of bimetallism in this country, and of every thought of compromising with an interest which threatens both the honor and the prosperly of the

Nation. Predictions are not expensive or valuable, silver men may say. The best that any friend can do to day is to state without reserve preelsely what public opinion is in regard to latest manifestation of hostility to the public welfare. For it must not be forgotten that the silver holters are exactly in the attitude of the by investigation, much less arrested and stamped | slave holding rebels who put their personal convictions and interests before the welfare of the avoid taking reguizance of it, and simply in the quartanybedy can do is to tell them that he win vindication of its own henor and maintenance | makes were on the welfare of the American peoof its own dignity and self-respect ordering an ple goes down, and cannot begin to guess how or popular indignation may after previous in-

Men who have honestly advocated bimetallism, It had been headed off because "the Equar and | terest. It is the naked truth that most of them cleaders were in earnest in their attempt to live mess as the Nation treated slavery, when that "up to the State platform, and pass a measure interest was not content with toleration, but which contains not only high-license features, demanded extension into every Territory or dis-"but also the actual elimination of the saloon ruption of the Union. Men of great power are "from polities." The correspondent was, of now saying to each other: "This has gone too "from polities." The correspondent was, of now saying to each other: "This has gone too great the course, inaccurate in this statement, for no one at all familiar with current politics needs to be "National industries there must be an end of all and in the administration of the Salvation Army at all familiar with current politics needs to be predicted when as burning one before the revolution, and in the administration of the Salvation Army and in the administration of the Salvation Army that the property-man volunteers to furnish course, inaccurate in this statement, for no one "far, and if bimetallism means destruction of reminded that the Republican platform of the "compromise or concession." Nobody except the last State Convention contained no reference to silver men themselves can check or modify that the high-license question or the climination of feeling. They can do it only by burying out of the saloon from polities; in fact, that the only | sight every politician who attempts or threatens reference it contained to the excise question to put the silver interest before the welfare and was in the short and sharp amendment injected | the honor of the Nation. For the Nation needs by the Hon. Warner Miller, which declared for protection of its industries, and will have it. The Nation knows that its honor requires reveterest of labor and morality. That, however, is | nue large enough to cover its expenses, and will comparatively unimportant. Unless, indeed, it have that revenue raised. The men who refuse both are going to find a tremendous National and loyal feeling, even in the States which they imagine exclusively devoted to the silver in-

ELEVATED RAILROAD LIGHTS.

The bill requiring the Manhattan Company to light its cars with gas or electricity is hung up in an Assembly committee. It is likely to remain in suspense indefinitely unless the pressure of public opinion is firmly applied at Albany. We think that it is quite within the power of the people, as it is within their right, to compel favorable action on this important matter. The agents of the Manhattan Company are adroit and resourceful, as experience has clearly proved, but they will not succeed if public opinion takes care to express itself. It may be hard for Senators and Assemblymen from country districts to realize the importance of this question, but the six hundred thousand travellers whem the elevated railroads boast of carrying dally are well aware that it closely concerns them. Discomfort, irritation, impairment of vision and many consequent ills are deliberately inflicted upon them year after year by a corporation which has secured enormous privileges from this city and pretty consistently abused them. Its managers are constantly proclaiming their good intentions, and as constantly refusing to put them into execution. They ought to be forced to do many things which they meanly leave undone, and now is a good time to make a beginning of compulsion.

There is not the slightest mechanical difficulty in the way of a satisfactory Illumination of elevated railroad trains. The company finds it eco nomical, or thinks it does, to use kerosene oil of inferior quality, pretending all the while that it is looking forward to the introduction of a better system so soon as certain doubts as to this or that appliance have been resolved. It is nothing but a trick of parsimony. The managers are eager only to save money at the expense of their patrons. They ought without longer delay to se compelled to discharge a plain obligation to the public. Other transportation companies have shown them how to do it. This bill is well adapted to the purpose of stopping a gross abuse If the committee now in control of it does not report it at the earliest opportunity, it ought to be taken out of the hands of the committee and sent through to the Governor at more than elevated railroad speed.

The Broadway squad had not so clamorous nor so long a history as the Roman Pretorians, and it was numerically inferior to that ancient body; still its record was of considerable dignity, and its extinction may awaken in some quarters a sentimental regret. It was the mos ornamental feature of our municipal force, and not without utility, though that was a minor matter. What it did its successors will do

equally well, but they are not likely in all cases to be so tall and rubicund and handsome, nor to spread so much style along the thoroughfare. The dissolution of the phalanx is entitled to several toots upon the bugle horn of celebration, which will not be wanting, but the public can get along quite well without it. Its place in history might be somewhat more shining if it had not been proved that the organization of which it was a part under such fellows as Sheeban and Williams, and Murphy and Me-Laughlin, and the rest of their kind, was the most infamous ever known.

It is estimated that \$13,000,000 will be needed in the next three years for new school sites and buildings if accommodations are to be supplied for all children entitled to them. Public sentiment will approve the expenditure of even this large sum if less will not suffice.

The Atlantic-ave, problem is up in Brooklyn once more—that is, the problem of getting rid of the railroad tracks on its surface, which divide the city into two parts, are a great detriment to property and a constant source of annoyance and danger. It is now proposed to pass a bill creating a Commission which shall examine the subject and make a report by the end of the year. It is doubtful whether much good will be accomplished in this way. All the facts are now known. The simple truth is that the Long Island Railroad Company will not go to the expense of lowering its tracks, and that the city of Brooklyn cannot afford to undertake the work. There is no use of having a Commission running up a bill of expense to learn this.

Let us hope that all the results and indications of the Indiana's trial trip will prove satisfactory. If they do, we may confidently reckin her the peer of any battle-ship affoat.

The sacred and innlienable right of the suburban resident to carry parcels on the train which whirls him to his home has been assalled by one of the railreads running out of this city. No wonder that the suburbans as a class are up in arms, or that one of them has made a martyr of himself so far as to be ejected, and has followed up that by instituting a suit for \$30,000 against the company. The progress of this case will be viewed with absorbing interest by the large number of persons who do business in the city and find it desirable, for one reason or another, to dwell in suburban towns. The right of the suburban resident to carry home an armful of packages every day must be maintained, or liberty may totter on its pedestal.

There are not many bigger public nulsances than the man who, in a quiet residence street, scrapes the snow from the sidewalk with a steel shovel at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Apparently it is a part of the bargain between Russia and Turkey that Russia should actively use her influence toward ousting the British from Egypt and placing the latter country once nore under the rule of the Porte. Then when Russia forecloses her claim upon Turkey she will have not only Constantinople and the Straits, but Alexandria and the Suez Canal as well. It is a pretty scheme, but will probably fail, as it ought to do. The salient facts in the case are that the British are now in Egypt, and the Egyptians themselves want them to remain

Retaliation against countries which discriminate against America in trade may sometimes be necessary as well as just. But, generally speaking, friendly reciprocity is a better system.

Weyler is painted in such a great variety of colors that his true portraiture is not easy to discern. From his own point of view he seems a gentle and placable archangel using reluctantly the rod of correction upon a pervenue and obstreperous generation. From another, more generally held, he is a vindictive and bloodthirsty savage, with the cruelty and destroying hand of Attila or Tamerlane. The truth about him may lie omewhere between these opposing estimates, and is likely to come out during his present campaign, which may reveal him as less terrible than his enemies surmise and less innocent than his own appraisal.

The question whether the colonies should be appears to be still incandescent.

Italy sends a new commander to Abyssinia, as Spain does to Cuba, with a fair working prospect that both may be knocked out as their predecessors were. They are both ministers of oppression, each trying to rivet handcuffs on a brave and patriotic people, and ought to be scourged out of the lands they invade, as they are somewhat likely to be. Weyler may follow Campos back to Spain to be like him stoned by the malcontent populace there for not performing the impossible; and General Bg'lissara may make us disastrous an Abyssinian campaign as his predecessor, leaving the mountaineers still masters of their mountains, and the lamps which elebrate their deliverance aflame in their holy city of Auxume. They claim an older Pontincate than that of Rome, and a better type of Christianity, which may not be admitted, and their kingdom certainly outdates not only that of the Carignans, but even of Numa Pompillus, going back perhaps to the times of Khafra and Mycerinus. Under these circumstances they would seem entitled to the privilege of being let alone, and after a few more Peninsular generals have been worsted it may for a time be accorded

President Howell announces that only 6 per cent of the population of Brooklyn make use of the Bridge. Well, those who during the rush hours are pulled and hauled and jammed and jostled have something to be thankful for, after

PERSONAL.

Stephen Sallsbury, of Worcester, Mass., has given \$200,000 with which to build a museum of fine arts in His desire to save the handsome Worcester Common has induced him to make offers of se-eral other sites for the City Hall, which the author-ties intend to build on the Common. The King of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa,

believes in the efficacy of human sacrifices. When imes are good he kills a large number of slaves, and in seasons of calamity he kills an equally large number of these unfortunates, and in both cases to appease the gods, who are supposed to be equally ampry at the good and the ill fortune of mortals.

After her labors in the South are completed, Miss Frances E. Willard, as president of the World's W. C. T. U., will go to England with Lady Henry Somerset. At present the W. C. T. U. has branches in fifty countries, and it is now twenty-two years old.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria has taken to athletics with great enthusiasm. It is said that on one occasion, when a great iron column fell down across a man and there was a general rush for levers and assistance, the Archduchess gave the mass a heave which enabled the man to be drawn from under it. She is the daughter of the titular Grand-duke of Tuscany and wife of the Archduke Charles Etlenne. General John S. Williams, celebrated as "Cerrh

Gordo Williams," is seventy-eight years old, but he is passing a lively and vigorous old age on his Kentucky estate. He appeared in Louisville the other day to dispose of thirty hogsheads of tobacco which he had raised on his farm. Mr. Oishi, an influential newspaper man of Tokio,

Japan, is now in this country, in which he spent eight years of his youth. He is making a tour of the world. D. L. Moody will soon go to San Francisco, to

conduct a series of religious meetings in that city. Senator Vest was making a speech in the Senate he other day, says "The Washington Post," when Mr. Peffer arose and began to speak, and then Mr. Sherman, all three addressing the Chair at the same time. Mr. Vest looked amazed, and after a minute's hesitation called out: "Mr. President, Mr. President." The president paid no attention to

Mr. Vest, however, when the Missouri member suddenly changed his tactics by declaring his desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. This appeal was not lost on the president. "The gentleman from Missouri will state it," he said, ignoring Mr. Peffer and Mr. Sherman. "I believe I was addressing the Senate and had the floor," said Mr. Vest, "but it seems that I have no longer got it, If I can't get it any other way, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry to find out how I lost it." There was a ripple of laughter in the chamber, Mr. Sherman apologized for his interruption, and Mr. Vest continued to hold the fort.

Before Monsignor Massala was elevated to the Cardinalate he passed much time in Abyssinia and was the prime favorite of King Menelek. One day the King asked the future Prince of the Church to secure him a sewing-machine, of which he had heard. The machine was shipped to Abyssina in parts, and no one at the Court or in the following of Monsignor Massaia could put them together. At last the king, despairing of outside help, took the machine to his rooms, worked at it all night, and the next morning sent for the Monsignor and the Queen to show them his handlwork. He had succeeded in putting the parts together perfectly.

Colonel George W. Gile, who has just died in Philadelphia, had an honorable record in the Civil War. He commanded the military display at the second inauguration of President Lincoln, and also commanded the military cortege at his funeral.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Golf players point to the matches on Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays as proof conclusive that theirs is an all-the-year-round sport.

Informers stand a slim chance in Georgia. Here is a unique paragraph from a rural newspaper; "Any person driving over this bridge faster than a walk shall, if a white man, be fined \$5, and if a negro receive twenty-five lashes—half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer."—(Atlanta Consti-

The heirs of an estate in Los Angeles County, Cal., valued at \$20,000, went to law about it some time ago, and the executor now announces that he has just 40 cents of the estate left.

And Fraudulent.-"How are you observing Lent?" asked the professor.
"I am staying quietly at home," replied the divinity student.
"That's what I call indo' Lent," rejoined the professor, with great severity.—(Chicago Tribune.

A red rabbit was caught near Eastman, Ga., a few days ago. It is alive and on exhibition in that place, and the farmers of the district say that it is the first of the kind that they have ever seen.

"Chimmy," said a curbstone cherub, "wut's de

equator?"
"Don't you know? I learnt it in wan lesson at night school. Do equator is an imaginary line around de eart."
"Who put it dere? Great Britain?"-(Washington Company) Star First College Boy-I hear your governor is ill, old

man; what's the trouble? Second College Boy-Remittent fever, First College Boy-Huh! I wish mine would catch

A Heavy Expense.—"They ain't as much in scrap-in' as outsiders thinks," said the bullet-headed

"Training expenses eat a lot of it up, eh?"
"Yes. And telephone tolls."—(Indianapolis Journal.

The little King of Spain, according to a floating paragraph, had for his lesson the other day the mottoes of the different European countries. as far as England, and promptly recited, "Dieu et mon Droft," and then abruptly asked, "What is the motto of America?" Count Z--, who happened to

Mon roe." Justice Hawkins, of London, has been at it axain. "You are charged with trying to commit suicide." he said sternly to the prisoner at the bar. "I was driven to it, Your Lordship, stammered the unfortunate: "I was driven to it by a woman." "Hum!" mused His Lordship. Then, suddenly, "Did she refuse you, or did she marry you?"—(London Globe.

be in the room at the time, answered,

The Tribune the other day printed a story of a man who complained to a book publisher certain book was not properly bound, the fact being that its pages were left uncut. The manager of a bookstore in Chattaneoga writes: "We have had many similar experiences with books with uncut edges. It has got so now that we never even attempt to explain the matter, but send them their money quick if we can't furnish a different binding. It is a relief to know that the same thing happens in the cultured East."

A Better Job .- "You don't seem to boast much about your ancestors" about your ancestors?"
"No, I'm too busy fixing things so my posterity can brag of me."—(Chicago Record.

"If you ask the heavy villain why he doesn't smoke cigars on the stage," says "The Philadelphia Record," "he will tell you that no propertyman, however important the company may be, will consent to supply cigars. Cigarettes are much cheaper, and the stage villain who defies all traditions and smokes cigars always does so at his own expense. And this is rather expensive, inasmuch as the villain of the drama usually wears a dress suit, is supposed to be plentifully supplied with illcigars we must be content with the cigarette-

smoking stage villains." A Matter of Principle.—"I know these ain't eggs," clucked the old hen, eying them critically. "I know one of 'em's a door knob, another is a tenpenny nail, and the others are pieces of corncobs. I don't expect to hatch either a hardware store or a forty-acre field of corn, but there's a principle at stake, and I'm going to show those folks in the big house at the other end of the yard they can't regulate my instinct. When I want to go into the young chicken business I'm going into it, eggs or no eggs—that's all."

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Chauncey M. Depew gave a dinner party last night at his home, No. 43 West Fifty-fourth-st. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses and daffodils. Mr. Depew's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Coionel and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Trenout L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Paulding, Miss Edith Collins, C. C. Paulding and John L. Cadwalader.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready, of No 4 East Seventy-fifth-st., gave a dinner party last night. At the oval table, which was decked with white lilies and orchids, were seated Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edy, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Miss Horrowe, Miss Cameron, Rawlins Cottenet and J. Arden Harriman.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, of No. 25 East Sixtysecond-st., entertained a small company at lunchter, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, who was the guest of honor: Miss Furniss, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. John R. Prexel, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.

MR. MOORE TO LECTURE ON "INDIA." An illustrated lecture on "India" will be given by Joseph Moore, jr., F. R. G. S., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the home of Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, No. 189 West Fifty-ninth-st., in aid of the building fund of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The lecture will be under the auspices of the following managers of the hospital and patronesses: Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. J. H. Walker, Mrs. Howard Wright, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Edward S. Berwind, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Frederic Goddard, Mrs. Herman B. Livingston, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Knower, Mrs. Ehninger, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Miss Breese, Mrs. Charles Ocirichs, Mrs. William Osgood, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Cameron, Miss Eleanor Roberick D. Grant, Miss Cameron, Miss Eleanor Rob-inson, Countess Di Brazza Savorgnan, Mrs. Waiter Cutting, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Brockholst Cut-ting, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Miss Mc-Allister, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Charles Dickey, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. 4, J. Emery, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Mrs. Stanford White.

PROF. BLACKMAN WILL STAY AT YALE. New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 28.-Professor W. B. Blackman, of the Yale Theological Department, said to-day that he had decided to decline the call to the North Congregational Church of Bridgeport. He has greatly built up the department of Chris-tian ethics and sociology in the Yale Divinity